

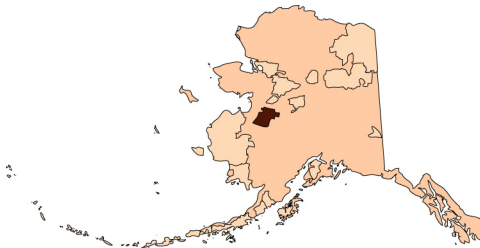


U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Innoko National Wildlife Refuge

A Special Place in Alaska!

- Innoko Refuge was established to conserve waterfowl, peregrine falcons and other migratory birds, black bear, moose, fur bearers and other mammals, and salmon.
- The 3.85 million acre refuge contains 1.24 million acres of designated Wilderness.
- The Innoko River bisects the refuge, flowing from the Cloudy Mountains in the northeast, southwest to the Yukon River.
- Refuge features include upland black and white spruce covered hills, extensive bogs, marshes, wetland meadows, rivers, streams, sloughs, old-growth forests, thousands of lakes and ponds, and several large islands in the Yukon River.
- Fires, floods, and natural insect outbreaks have produced a mosaic of different habitats that support a diversity of plant and wildlife species.



The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service manages 16 national wildlife refuges in Alaska, or nearly 82% of the National Wildlife Refuge System acreage.

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Innoko River

- Frequent flooding of rivers and streams maintains willow sandbar habitat, providing winter food for moose and other wildlife.
- There are more than 130 species of birds on the refuge.
- More than 300,000 waterfowl nest on the refuge each summer.
- Six kinds of whitefish have been found in the Innoko River: round, broad, humpback, Bering cisco, least cisco, and sheefish.
- Chinook, chum and coho salmon spawn in the upper Innoko River system.
- Innoko Refuge holds the Alaska state record for northern pike, a 38-pounder landed in 1991.
- The Beaver Mountain Herd of barren ground caribou winters on the refuge.
- Wolf, black and grizzly bear, fox, wolverine, beaver, moose and waterfowl tracks are common sights on Innoko River sand, mud and gravel bars.
- There are no people permanently living within the refuge boundaries.
- Innoko National Wildlife Refuge provides subsistence hunting and fishing for several Athabascan Yukon River villages.
- There are no roads on the refuge. It is accessible only by float and ski equipped airplane, snowmobile, or boat.
- Historical settlements from the early 1900s Gold Rush era - all now abandoned - include Dishkakaket, Simel's, Rennie's Landing, Dikeman, Schermeyer's Roadhouse, Innoko City, Tolstoi, and Dementi.
- The refuge is open to fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, hiking, boating, and camping.